ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

News from Mexico, New Granada, the South Pacific and Japan.

\$1,225,217 IN TREASURE ARRIVED.

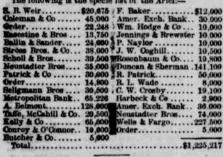
Another Attempt on the Life of the President of Peru.

Probable Triumph of the Government in Mew Granada.

Horrible Massacre of Emigrants by Oregon Indians.

DREADFUL SUFFERING OF THE SURVIVORS.

An American Cotton Factory Destroyed in Mexico and Murder of the Workmen,



NEWS FROM WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

FORT WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY, Nov. 8, 1860. }
ud of Capt. Dent, United States Army, has near Fort Boise, bringing with him twelve

Our Acapulco Correspondence.

Destruction of the American Cotton Factory at Santiago, and Narrow Escape of the Workmen.

We are here without any positive news from the capi-al lates than the 20th ult. It is? reported, however, that

siege is going on with fair prospects of an early amph of the liberals.

From Tepic we learn that the large American cotton factory at Santiago (a village near Tepic) had been de-stroyed by the Tosada Indians, and that a number of the workmen were brutally murdered. The official organ of Sincion accuses the house of Barron, Forbes & Co. of in-

Adjournment of the Chilean Congress The Indian War-Bolivian Government Peru-Another Daring Attempt to Assasinate President Castilla, of Peru-New Peruvian Constitution, &c., &c., &c. OUB PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

The British steamer Bogota, from Valparaise and intermediate ports, with two weeks later intelligence from all parts of the West Count, arrived at this port on the 6th inst. Her dates are Valparaise, November 18; Lima and Callac, 29th. She brought in treasure, for Europe, area coal.

CHILE.

CONGRESS ADJOURNED—INDIAN NEWS—PURPLEMENT FOR COUNTS, ETC. ETC.

There is no news of interest from this republic. Tranquillity prevails in every part of the State, and all parties are preparing for the approaching election, which, in consideration of the strong measures adopted by the government to prevont outbreaks, will, it is believed, pass off without any disturbance. Congress, which has been in extra session for some time, has adjourned, after passing all the measures, except one, for which it was

m not taken place, and the force sent against them by the rament, amounting to 1,200 men, will probably keep m in check. The Indians number about 2.000. The

ands—the greater just having already been bought up

Our Panama Correspondence. Panama, N. G., Dec. 16, 1960.

gemery—Court Martial, de., de.

4th inst., but, as usual, the accounts are conflicting. The entirely different version of the state of affairs in that published by the Intendente General of this State, from which it will be seen that the federal army is botly in

previous government accounts:—

He is besieged, says the bulletin, on every quarter. Col. Jacinto Cordova and Senor Intendente Zarama had succeeded in getting up to Timbio, and daily breatened to attack Popayan. The third division, by way of Manizales, one column of 600 men, stationed at Ybaqui, commands the Quindio. The first division, unter command of General Paris, had crossed over the ted himself to this, as the government, not wishing to un the least risk, ordered him to wait for another divis-

time, no doubt, the river Magdalena, which, for some time, has been infested by the rebels, will be free from them.

The rebels at La Clenaga have made several attempts against Santa Marta, but they have not succeeded in the leaxt, and up to the present time had not obtained any advantage whatever. The New Granadian steamer Fanama had arrived at Santa Marta from Aspinwall, but will be of little use in defeading the city.

The government paper, from which the bulletin is extracted, says.—"It is evident, if the revolutionists of Balivar and Magdalena, acting in concert, have not obtained any advantage, whilst Arboleda had only from seven hundred to eight hundred men, now that the government forces are composed of nearly 3,000 men, it will be far more difficult for them to succeed. Mosquera's position cannot be worse, if we age to judge from the tenor of the bulletin. Consequently we are led to believe that the revolution which actually afflicts the Granadian confederation will soon come to an end." The revolutionary accounts from Santa Marta state that Arboleda is clessify pressed by the revolutionests, who have completely invested the place by land, and that be will have to surrender acon unless he is reinforced. When the English steamer left Santa Marta

siege began on the 23d November. At the time of the steamer's departure from that place the city had been besieged eleven days. Several houses had been taken, and the forces in the city had been compelled to retire city, and fortified; it is the best fortification in the place. The steeple of the church had been knocked down, and or damaged. The place will be in total ruin unless Arboleda capitulates. The consuls and citizens had nearly all retired from the city and taken refuge on board the ships-of-war, or gone to some other place for safety. The United States government should have one or two men-of-war cruising around to protect our citizens. Now, when there is occasion for their services, there are none; and sometime since, when everything was at

officers, by the name of Martinez, better known as Pesca. mine under a house which a number of the revolution-ists were in and blew it up, destroying the house and

The Legislature of the State of Bolivar had assembled at Carthagena. The message was presented by the Secretary of State in consequence of the absence of the Governor. In the extract given by the Alianza there is nothing of importance.

The Secretary of State of Magdalena has addressed a long despatch to the British Minister of Bogota, dated at Clenaga, September 4, compisining and protesting against the part taken by Mr. R. W. Doyle, the British Vice Consul at Santa Marta, and Captain Lyons, of the corvette Racer, in the revolution, and lending their assistance and protection to Arboloda. The despatch states that Mr. Doyle goes so far as even to superintend the works at the forts and other defences of the city. The Secretary also encloses several affidavits taken from persons in Doyle's employ, in which they state that he (Mr. D.) set them to work making a battery.

Nieto has at Chiriquana, on their way to Ocana, 1,000 men, under the command of General Quintana, avaiting a land force and investy-two bonges of the general government, commanded by General Briceno, who was to have left Honda in order to take the different places on the river and aid Arboleda in Santa Marta, but at the time no forces had yet made their exit.

From the interior there has been no mail, as all communication has been stopped, therefore there is not a word of news. Anything reported from the interior is all made up by interested parties.

Mr. Intendente Hurtado is going to make a forced loan to pay the expense of the revolution. I have heard that he has already classified the proportions to each citizen in Panama and Aspinwall. The State of Panama has remained thus far, since the breaking out of the revolution, perfectly neutrel, you may say, although the Intendente has collected about 400 soldiers and sent them to Santa Marta to aid Arboleda with little success as yet, and that, I suppose, is quite sufficient.

Eya agreat many it is supposed the herran has carried the State. If that is the case General Herran will be the next Presiden

The bark Coward arrived at San Francisco November 30 from Kanagawa, Japan. She brings dates to Nov. 1.

any of them.

PRUSSIANS APTER A TREATY.

Speaking of the Prussians reminds me that they have now two frigates at anchor in the bay of Jeddo. On board of one of them is a Minister, whose object is to effect a treaty similar to those granted England, ourselves, France, Rossia and Holland. It is generally reported that they meet with little or no encouragement from the Japanese, and that the Minister had quietly shrugged his shoulders and informed the government that, being in no great hurry, he would wait until he should meet with some encouragement.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL.

News from California, Oregon and British Columbia-\$1,466,915 in Treasure en route for New York-Exedus of Califor-

FORT KRARNEY, Dec. 25, 1860. The weather is bitter cold here. The pony express, with San Francisco dates of the 12th, passed here at four

Arrived 8th, bark Frederickhea, Havre. Sailed 8th, British steamer Termagant, Valparaiso; 9th, ship Ladogo, do; 11th, steamer Uncle Sam, Panams, with 175 passen-

gers and \$1,400,000 in treasure for New York.

The steamer Uncle Sam left for Panama this foreneon with 175 passengers, the mails, and \$1,466,900, of which \$9,930 in gold are for France, \$1,600 for Panama, and all the rest for New York. Among the freight are 147 bexes silver, valued at \$12,000,

The treasure list is as follows:-The treasure list is as follows:—

Wells, Fargo & Co. \$273.000 R. S. Hastings & Co. 20.000
Alsep & Co. 211.511 Treadwell & Co. 20.000
B. Bavidsen. 144.000 Meader, Loter & Co. 15.000
Lather & Church. 23.500 J. B. Wess & Co. 15.000
W. T. Coleman & Co. 83.000 J. B. Wess & Co. 15.000
Levi Strauss. 69.000 Bellow Fares. 99.300
Geo. Gordon. 65.000 Dickinson, Dewelf
Eugene Kelly & Co. 61.000 & Co. 25.000
Parrott & Co. 59.409 T. H. & J. S. Bacon. 5.000
Parrott & Co. 59.409 T. H. & J. S. Bacon. 5.000
M. Brumsgen & Co. 44.000 A. Siffman. 3.000
J. & J. H. Coggell & Co. 45.000 Other shippers. 68,583
J. Selegman & Co. 46.000
Total. \$1.406.915
Sam is understood to be in response to urgent appeals from Eastern cities.

few days, and out door operations have been retarded thereby. But few goods are selling at former prices. Butter is lower; 27% cents is obtained for isthmus. Only

untry. ects for the spring trade were flattering.

in her pocket, and for security placed her handke on the top of it. The two men very soon left the stage and shortly after the lady, feeling for her purse, discovered that it was missing, and in the bottom of her pork was a hole sufficiently large to thrust her hand throug She made known her loss, and search was immediate made in the omnibus, but of course without effect, then became manifest that the man who had been seatherst to her had managed, in a very adroit manner, work up with his hand the skirt of her dress, so as reach the pocket thereunder, and with some sharp is trument adapted to the purpose had cut the pocket at extracted her purse. The circumstance of the cauti displayed by the lady in placing her handkerchief or the purse in her pocket attracted the attention of these was committing the passengers in the stage, while the oth was committing the theft. This is one of several stances of the kind which have recently taken place, a should serve as a caution for ladies to be on the look of to the light fingured gentry.

FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF St. ANDREW'S CHURCH.—Till

two hours by the breaking of one of the flanges of the two hours by the breaking of one of the hanges of the main drivers of the engine. The flanges were new and very heavy, a most fortunate thing for the passengers, as the broken one jammed and was carried along until the engine stopped. Had it broken loose and fell between the rails, the consequences would have been serious.

Painting a White Girl to make her a

THE REVOLUTION.

Another Effort to Revive the Missouri Compromise Line.

The Defenceless Condition of Fort Sumpter.

Proceedings of the Charleston Convention.

LETTER OF GOV. PERRY, OF FLORIDA.

The Address of South Carolina to

the Slaveholding States. South Carolina's Declaration

of Independence. Address of the Mississippi Commissioner

to the Georgia Assembly,

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DESPATCH.

egard to South Carolina, is to repeal the revenue laws

If they succeed in this they will invite the co-ope

refused to allow the arms deposited in the United Stat arms from Northern arsenals and sent them South, where

dent, what are your instructions." Jackson y answered. "General, your views on the direction General Scott ordered eight hundred

At present General Scott's advice is not solicited, no although I am prepared to see a counter statem and believes they will follow him in defence of the Union and the laws when he takes the flag and sounds the bugie.

Carolina Commissioners to the House of Representatives, as he intends doing, the message of the President will be read to learn its object and recommendation, and the communication of the Commissioners will be treated as a pe tition from citizens of a sovereign State, and a motion be

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENEC.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1860. ton—The Issue Before the People of the North—The South Carrlina Commissioners—Their Proposals Conorming the Ports and the Collection of Revenue—Bloodthirsty Spirit

Mr. Crittenden has given it up. So has "- Corwin. No well informed man of any party, acquair with the proceedings in the committees of which these gentlemen were respectively Chairmen, expects any satisfactory adfrom our federal legislators, now or hereafter. There is no prospect of anything better than a dissolu-

Congress is at an end.

defined and well understood principles, or the estab-lishment of two or more confederacies by States that is to many minds a prospect of something worse, namely, collision between State and federal forces, civil war and all the confusion and horror that would eventually follow. I speak not on mere conjecture, or from any heed to mere rumors fabricated for the hour.

as soon as the Conventions of Texas, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama shall meet, they will go out cernow is that a convention of the people of the slaveholding States may yet be called, as was intimated in a former letter; agree upon a fair proposition to be submitted to the people of the non-slaveholding States, whereon the leaders of opinion might go before the people of the North with the distinct issue, "Union or disminen."
If the proposition should be accepted by the North, peace and its attendent presperity and happiness would be restored and the Union would be preserved. If it should be rejected, then, at least, let those States which choose to separate depart, without disturbance, with dignity, prespect now before the eyes of many reflecting men, by

The Commissioners from South Carolina will be here tomorrow. Epeculation is rife as to their reception, their
demands and the issue of their mission. It should be
berne in mind that they do not pretend to come in any
diplematic capacity, and hence there will be no difficulty
at all about the manner in which the President may
meet them when they present themselves. The question
of recogniging them as ministers from an independent
government will not even come up. They are simply
commissioners to confer with the general government in
relation to the existing complications. In respect to the
fortifications, it is probable they will suggest that as
they were designed for the defence and protection of
South Carolina, there is no recessity or advantage of retaing the military forces of the United States therein,
since the State itself is competent to take care of the
federal property, and will honorably account for its full
value, whether South Carolina remains an independent